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MOSCOW SENDS NEW NOTE, STETTINIUS TELLS PRESS

Contents Undisclosed, May Concern Poland; Harriman Summoned for Talks

Domei

LISBON, April 18.—Edward Stettinius, United States Secretary of State, according to a Washington report, told the press today that he had just received a further note from Moscow on the Polish question. He refused however, to disclose the note's contents, although it is believed to contain a new request from Premier Josef Stalin that the Lublin Government be represented at San Francisco, the report said.

Stettinius also announced that Averill Harriman, United States Ambassador to Moscow, has been summoned for consultations in connection with Soviet Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov's visit to Washington. He added that this was being done with the consent of President Harry S. Truman, and that he did not know whether Harriman would return to Moscow.

The Secretary of State confirmed that a meeting of the powers sponsoring the San Francisco Conference—Britain, United States, the Soviet Union, and Chungking—would take place in Washington shortly. There was no plan to include France in these conversations. Whether such a meeting would mean a joint conference of the "Big Four" foreign ministers depended on whether Molotov and T. V. Soong would be willing to sit at the same table.

Stettinius said that no definite steps are being taken for official consultations on the question of trusteeships and mandates, but that the State Department is still considering the question. He declared that the American delegation to the San Francisco Conference has concluded its pre-conference discussions and were in agreement on all major points.

POLISH LEADERS ACTIVE

Abducted Men Conferring at Moscow About New Regime

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 18.—As a result of investigations it has been learned that the abducted Polish leaders have been conferring at Moscow for the establishment of a new regime at the independent suggestion of the Soviet Government, according to a London dispatch.

The British and American sides are denouncing this as being in complete opposition to the decisions reached at Crimea. Richard K. Law, British Assistant Foreign Secretary, revealed the stand taken by the British Government in the House of Commons today, saying, "The negotiations between the Vice Prime Minister of the exiled Polish Government, the underground organization leaders and the Soviet Government were not considered in the Crimea Conference agreements. However, if it serves its purpose in accomplishing the main purpose of the Crimea agreements, then there is no reason to oppose it.

"The chief object of the Crimea agreement relative to Poland lies in the reorganization of the existing provisional government of Poland including all the democratic leaders both in Poland and abroad on an even broader democratic foundation and thereby establish a national unity government."

DROPS DEBATE ON POLAND

Churchill Says it Will Spoil Chances For Improving Situation

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 17.—Prime Minister Churchill dropped his plans today for a report on Thursday to the House of Commons on the Polish problem and the general war situation, with the explanation that he wished to avoid "discussions which may in any way impair the prospects of definite improvements in regard to the various subjects which were discussed at Yalta and have not yet reached their full fruition," according to a London dispatch.

"I do not think it would be good opportunity for a debate on Poland or the general war situation," he said. "It might lie awkwardly with the general movement of events. Serious changes in the world position have taken place since this order of business was planned and now the foreign secretaries of the Soviet Union, Britain and the United States will have an opportunity to discuss the new situation at another meeting—a meeting which had been greatly needed since we left Yalta."

Official Surrender By Reich Is Doubted By Gen. Eisenhower

Domei

ZURICH, April 17.—Pointing to the unbendable German will to continue resistance as a warning against optimism, General Dwight Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the anti-Axis invasion forces, told the press today on the front that it was doubtful whether there would be a general and official German surrender. Eisenhower said that the European War would not end until the anti-Axis forces completely occupied Germany. He said that German divisions, armies, and army groups might cease resistance individually when their ammunition was used up or their state rendered hopeless by encirclement but that a general and official German surrender was doubtful.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

April 18

In the Ostmark frontier district on either side of Fuerstenfeld, southeast of Muerzzuschlag and near St. Poelten, repeated Soviet attacks were repelled and some positions recaptured in counterattacks. Our troops prevented a enemy breakthrough attempt near Mistelbach and Zistersdorf. The enemy forces, advancing on either side of the Lundenburg-Bruenn highway were checked in the Seelowitz area.

In the Ratibor area, strong Soviet attacks were checked in the main fighting zone and 22 tanks destroyed. Grim defense fighting continues west of Breslau. In the battle between Goerlitz and Cottbus the Soviet onslaught was shattered by the tenacious resistance of our infantry after slight territorial gains. In the dense forest terrain southeast of Cottbus our reserve forces launched counterattacks with tanks and heavy fighting is now under way. In this section alone during the past two days 233 tanks were knocked out.

Also on the Oder the defense battle is raging with greatest force. On a breadth of 100 kilometers our brave divisions, effectively supported by our artillery and flak, repelled the Soviets who are far superior in men and material. The enemy penetrations south of Frankfurt, on either side of Seelow and south of Wriezen were sealed off in counterattacks. According to reports so far to hand yesterday again 257 tanks were destroyed. At the Frisches Haff the Soviets, employing a large amount of artillery and battleplanes, advanced in heavy fighting as far as into the area northeast of Pillau. German fighters and battleplanes yesterday supported the ground forces. They destroyed 25 enemy tanks and shot down 43 planes in aerial combats.

The battle for our fortresses at the mouth of the Gironde was begun after the most heavy air attacks and simultaneous shelling from the sea. In the burning harbor town fierce close range fighting with superior infantry and tank forces is under way. Between the Ems and the lower reaches of the Weser the enemy restrictd itself to local attacks. An enemy bridgehead across the coastal canal north of Friesoythe was smashed in a counterattack.

On the lower reaches of the Aller and in the Uelzen area the enemy continued his attack with numerically superior forces. Verden on the Aller was lost after several hours of hard fighting. Northwest of Uelzen strong enemy assault groups advanced northward into the Lueneburger Heath. During the noon hours yesterday the Americans started their attack on Magdeburg. Fighting is still in full swing.

From the mouth of the Saale to the area on either side of Bitterfeld strong enemy pressure continues. In violent fighting the enemy was able to gain ground toward the Elbe River and the Dessau area but was thrown back south of Dessau by a dashing counterattack when trying to advance toward the Mulde River.

The gallant resistance of the garrison of Halle and the determined defense of our troops in the Leipzig area prevented the enemy from gaining further ground eastward.

The defense battle in Central Italy yesterday was marked by the mass employment of material by the enemy. The Anglo-Americans tried to smash our positions with intense artillery fire which lasted for many hours, and by incessant air attacks. The assault failed in the face of the determined resistance and unbreakable fighting will of our battle-tried fighters in Italy. Only in some sections the enemy was able to gain some ground locally. In the Gulf of Genoa Italian assault boats torpedoed a British destroyer.

American bomber formations raided central and southern Germany during the day especially the Dresden area. During the night bombs were dropped on greater Berlin and environments. Night fighters shot down seven Soviet planes. Fighting means of the Navy in the Channel sank two enemy steamers with 4,200 gross register tons including one special vessel.

6 CHANGES EXPECTED IN AMERICAN CABINET

Truman Administration Already Facing Republican Opposition on Tariff Bill

Domei

LISBON, April 18.—At least six changes in the American Cabinet are expected, according to a report from New York to the London Daily Express.

Edward Stettinius, Secretary of State, it is believed, may be sent to London as the American Ambassador after the San Francisco Conference, the report said. Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of Treasury, is expected to resign, but he will probably first try to put his plans for an international currency organization into practice which would give back to the gold standard its dominant position.

Also Interior Secretary Harold Ickes, Labor Secretary Mrs. Frances Perkins, Justice Secretary Jackson and War Secretary Henry Stimson are expected to leave the Cabinet.

U.S. Business Groups Active

Domei

LISBON, April 18.—The actual power of new President Harry Truman of the United States will, according to political circles, last just 100 days, just so long as the influential political and business groups will observe pious silence after Franklin Delano Roosevelt's death, Michael Food reported to the London Daily Herald from New York today.

Food declared that American "big business" is fighting again for the Presidency and President Truman, he said, is being looked upon as a child of Roosevelt's compromise for if Roosevelt had not been forced to make concessions, Henry Wallace would again have been entrusted with the Vice-Presidency and thus be President of the United States today.

The correspondent stressed that therefore, no one could assume that a change in the Presidency would leave American policies uninfluenced. American capitalists, he said, are already coming to the fore and casting covetous eyes toward peace or even another kind of war.

Truman's First Fight

Domei

LISBON, April 18.—Reuters special correspondent in Washington said today that Truman's administration is fighting its first pitched congressional battle today against all-out Republican opposition to the Roosevelt-endorsed tariff reduction measures.

The issue of the fight is especially important, he said, in view of the belief that President Truman has been advised against arranging a meeting with the leaders of the other big-four nations until definite legislative decisions are reached on this and the Bretton Woods proposals and until the San Francisco Conference has formulated definite plans for an international conference council.

Republican members aligned themselves in relentless opposition to the measure when the House Ways and Means Committee opened consideration of the tariff bill by hearing a statement by Secretary of State Edward Stettinius.

MOURNS DEATH OF F.D.R.

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 18.—The 18th session of the National Defense Council of India which met in New Delhi today sent a message of sympathy to Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt and the United States Government on the death of President Roosevelt, according to a New Delhi report.

The council at its first session also heard a review of the war situation. General Claude Auchinleck Commander-in-Chief of the British-Indian Forces in India, also discussed the memorandum of the technical training scheme and organization for the dealing of resettlement of ex-service personnel.

Truman's Proclamation

Domei

LISBON, April 18.—That he would carry on the policies of Franklin Roosevelt was clarified in a proclamation issued by the new President Harry Truman to the American armed forces throughout the world, a Washington report said. In the proclamation, which was issued over the radio, Truman asked that the American forces drive powerfully ahead for the prosecution of the war.

5 Army Fliers Cited for Sinking 3 Warcraft, Setting Ablaze Another Off Kerama Isles

The granting of a citation to Sublieutenant Kunishiro Tsurumi and four other Army Wild Eagles, all members of the Japanese Special Attack Air Unit who launched ramming attacks on U.S. warcraft in the Southwestern Islands area on March 28, has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, the War Ministry announced on Thursday.

Text of the announcement follows:

"A citation was previously granted to Sublieutenant Tsurumi and four other Army officers of the Air Unit of the Special Attack Corps who carried out ramming attacks on enemy warcraft in the waters in the neighborhood of the Southwestern Islands area and this fact has now been brought to the knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor."

CITATION

Sublieutenant Kunishiro Tsurumi
Sublieutenant Kenji Uemiya
Sergeant Kenji Aoki
Corporal Yoshizumi Yoshino
Corporal Hiroo Misaka

Upon receipt of orders to attack an enemy fleet consisting of several war vessels including one battleship and several tens of transports that attacked the Kerama Islands on March 28 this year, the above launched death-defying ramming attacks amid a hail of violent anti-aircraft gunfire, instantaneously sinking three medium war vessels as well as setting ablaze another.

Their military achievements are really outstanding and are a model for the entire armed forces.

Wherefore a citation is hereby issued and proclaimed to the entire army.

March 28, 1945,
The Army Commander.

GANDHI AGAIN DEMANDS INDEPENDENCE FOR INDIA

Assails Anti-Axis Plan for Establishment of World Security Structure

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 18.—Mahatma Gandhi, in a statement issued today on the forthcoming United Nations Conference at San Francisco, reiterated his conviction that there will be no lasting peace for the Anti-Axis nations or for the world unless the so-called United Nations are determined to establish world peace based on freedom and equality of all nations and races.

The Indian leader declared that an indispensable preliminary to peace is in the granting of complete freedom to India from all foreign control. "The freedom of India," Mr. Gandhi said, "will demonstrate to all the exploited nations of the earth that freedom for them is very near and that in no case will they henceforward be exploited.

Mr. Gandhi then said that peace must be just and in order to be that it must neither be punitive nor vindictive. The idea must be abandoned of thinking of the war in terms of profit. The fruit of peace, he declared, must be equally shared. The aim of the United Nations, he went on, should be to turn Germany and Japan into friends. Following the end of the war there should be no armed peace imposed upon the disarmed, he contended.

Regarding India's role at the San Francisco Conference, the Mahatma declared that his country should either send an elected representative or none at all. Referring to the old Indian Congress Committee's resolution which offers to cooperate with the Anti-Axis federation on an equal basis with other countries in the solution of international problems, Mr. Gandhi declared that India's demand for independence is not selfish in the least. India's nationalism, he said, signifies internationalism.

Shaw Supports Gandhi

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 18.—George Bernard Shaw, famous author and playwright, told Reuters today that he thoroughly endorses Mohandas Gandhi's statement made from Bombay on the San Francisco Conference that "Germany and Japan must not be humiliated; and fruits of peace must be equally shared," according to a London dispatch.

Shaw declared he hoped the two nations would have a place in the world security council.

Mutiny of 'Tommies' In Salerno War Area Shocks British Public

Domei

STOCKHOLM, April 17.—The mutiny of British soldiers at Salerno on the Italian Front, revealed in the British Parliament today, has given a great shock to the British public, according to a London dispatch. In the House of Commons, McGovern, member of the Independent Labor Party, asked what was the real offense of the 183 British soldiers, who, as he understood, were sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for mutiny. To this, War Secretary Andrew Grigg answered, saying that when a critical stage was reached in the Salerno battle, reinforcements had to be sent to that sector but the 183 soldiers in question mutinied, refusing to obey the order.

6,000 NISEI RENOUNCE AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

Report Claims All Are Segregated at Tule Lake Camp In Northern California

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 16.—Approximately 6,000 Nisei have renounced their American citizenship and have sworn their allegiance to Japan, according to a Washington report. It said that these "disloyal" Japanese were principally trouble-makers who have been segregated at Tule Lake, California, for their refusal to swear allegiance to the United States.

These Nisei were born in the United States and until Pearl Harbor enjoyed all blessings of citizenship. They had attended public schools, voted, and earned their living and some of them had friends or relatives in the United States armed forces.

Until a year ago, change of allegiance was so difficult to achieve that the Nisei must commit treason or desert from the armed forces. But now due to the recent act of Congress, any American-born Japanese can renounce his United States citizenship.

Some of the Nisei who have received or are getting a chance at renunciation are afraid that to be returned to the hostile Pacific coast would be worse than being reinterned as aliens. However, the majority of them dearly want to go back to Japan.

5 CANADIAN MINISTERS QUIT

Domei

LISBON, April 18.—Prime Minister William Mackenzie King of Canada announced today the resignation of five Cabinet Ministers and the appointment of seven, according to an Ottawa dispatch.

The resignations were as follows: Thomas A. Crerar, Mines and Resources; Joseph E. Michaud, Transportation; Sorman Mylarty, State; Angus MacDonald, Navy; and L. R. Lafreche, War Service.

New appointments included: Joseph Jean, Mines and Resources; Lionel Chevrier, Solicitor General; P. Martin, Transportation; Douglas Abbott, State; O. P. McCann, Navy; the Minister of War and Minister of National Revenue.

King stated that the future of the retiring Ministers would become apparent within the next few days and added that he would probably announce some appointments before leaving for San Francisco tomorrow.

Cabinet changes which were forecast during last week arose from the necessity of retiring the ministers who announced retirement and having a full Cabinet line-up before the general elections on June 11.

Backs Reciprocal Trade

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 18.—Fear of another World War if some satisfactory arrangement is not soon made on reciprocal trade was voiced by William Clayton, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State, yesterday at a meeting of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives, according to a Washington report. Cordell Hull and Edward Stettinius, former and present Secretary of State respectively, also added their pleas for the continuation of the reciprocal trade agreement.

Hails Truman's Speech

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, April 18.—All Soviet newspapers today gave prominent space to President Harry S. Truman's address before Congress yesterday, according to a Moscow dispatch.

29TH AWARD OF HONORS TO WAR HEROES REVEALED

20 Men Receive 'Shukunko'—Civilians in Army Employ Also Honored

The 29th conferment of honors on the war heroes who died in action in the War of Greater East Asia was announced by the Bureau of Decorations and the War Ministry under date of April 20.

Most of those who have been granted honors fell in action in the Pacific area. "Shukunko," Special Distinction Honors, have been given to 20 heroes among whom Colonels Kaneaki Yajima and Tsutomu Taga have been given the Third Class Order of the Golden Kite and the Third Class Order of the Rising Sun. The Third Class Order of the Golden Kite has been conferred on Lieutenant Colonel Kiso Beppu. Out of the aforementioned 20 men, 13 died in aerial combats with China-based American planes.

At the same time, Takejiro Nakagawa, chief engineer of the XX Maru, who accomplished distinguished feats in transportation activities in the southern area, Toyoyuki Tamura of the Photograph Corps attached to the Air Force and three others have been also granted special honors for their outstanding accomplishments as civilians in the service of the Army.

50 P-51'S RAID KEIHIN AREA

3 B-29's Also Appear; Carry Out Bombing, Strafing Attacks

Approximately 50 P-51 fighter planes, which are believed to have come from Yiojima, principally raided the western and southern parts of the Keihin district for about one hour from 9:30 a.m. on Thursday, this being the third time that P-51's have appeared over the Kanto district.

In concert with this P-51 operation, three B-29 bombers from the Marianas simultaneously made an abortive raid over the same districts. A part of the P-51 formations carried out a strafing and bombing attack before fleeing by way of the Boso area at 10:30 a.m.

Damage caused to ground facilities on the Japanese side was extremely slight, although a small fire broke out at a part of the Metropolis. However, the fire was promptly extinguished.

Battle results are now being investigated, but it was known by noon, Thursday, that two P-51's were shot down over the Metropolis.

About 100 Mariana-based B-29's raided the South Kyushu area for two hours from about 6:30 a.m. on Wednesday. Following their attacks on Kyushu on Monday and Tuesday, the main part of the enemy bombers appeared over South Kyushu from the Toi Peninsula and attacked air bases in the Miyakonojo and Izumi areas, while some of the raiders appeared over the Tachiarai area in North Kyushu and tried to damage other air bases and establishments, bombing from high altitudes. Japanese Air Defense Forces intercepted the raiders from the land and by air and caused them to flee. Japanese losses were extremely slight.

Results achieved against the raiders are being investigated, but it has already been revealed that one of the enemy planes was rammed in the air over Mitsui-gun, Fukuoka Prefecture. The B-29's are repeatedly raiding the air bases in Kyushu in order to prevent the Japanese special attack corps from taking off for the Okinawa war theater and to sever the Japanese rear supply routes.

5 Noted Japanese Honored

Lieutenant General Noboru Toyama on Wednesday was invested with the First Class Order of the Rising Sun with the Grand Cordon, while Lieutenant General Tasuku Okada, Dr. Toru Hata, President of Kyoto Imperial University, Sotaro Ishiwata, former Cabinet Minister, and Lieutenant General Toshio Muraji were awarded the First Class Order of the Sacred Treasure.

Tsukamoto Named Minister

Takeshi Tsukamoto, Consul General at Saigon, has been named Minister Plenipotentiary and Extraordinary to French Indo-China, according to a Foreign Office announcement. Minister Tsukamoto is replacing Shigenori Tashiro who has been shifted to Canton.

Envoy Sakaya Relieved

Tadashi Sakaya, Japanese Minister to Finland, who recently returned to Japan has been relieved of his post at his own request, it was announced on Thursday.

Suzuki Will Take Part In I.H.Q. Conferences By Imperial Command

It was decided on Thursday that Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, by Special Imperial Command, will hereafter join the Imperial Headquarters and inform himself fully of the operational situation and to take part in discussions of war conduct together with the chiefs of staff of the Army and Navy departments of the Imperial Headquarters and the War and Navy Ministers, it was announced by the Board of Information at 2:30 p.m. Thursday.

ADMIRAL KING SAYS NAVY IS IN FOR TOUGH FIGHTING

Avers All Naval Strength Must Be Mustered in Final Push for Tokyo

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, April 17.—America will continue to need all her naval strength it can muster whether it be surface, air or submarine craft in the final push for Tokyo, Admiral Ernest King, Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Fleet, stated before the House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations today, according to a Washington dispatch.

The U.S. naval appropriations bill for 1946 provides for expenditures of $23,400,000,000, a decrease of $5,133,000,000 from previous year's appropriation.

In his testimony before the committee, Admiral King said, "Our experience on Yiojima is indicative of the kind of fighting that faces us in the future. The navy will be forced to expend more ammunition whether it be sheils or rockets to prepare beaches for landings. This will likewise be true after the troops are ashore and need the support of our ships to help them in their advances."

He added, "In the Atlantic although our present situation is favorable, we must continue to be on the alert against an all-out final submarine offensive."

Admiral Frederick J. Horne, Vice-Chief of Naval Operations, told the committee that the United States navy would retain 5,830 vessels of its present fleet for postwar use out of 11,924 available. Of the retained vessels, he said, 2,276 would be kept in active status while 3,554 would be placed in inactive status.

Also James Forrestal, Secretary of Navy, referring to the Pacific operations said, "It is true that the Japanese fleet has been dealt a big blow, but there still remains a strength sufficient to cause us damage if we become unwary or careless. The navy is exercising control in many seas over vast areas."

Regarding the navy's shipbuilding program, Admiral Edward L. Cochrane, Chief of Bureau of Ships, told the committee that from the standpoint of numbers and tonnage of vessels delivered and placed in service the peak had been reached in 1944 with 45,426 vessels of all types totalling 5,496,660 tons.

TOKYO WILL TAKE CENSUS

To Be Completed Before New Ration Books Issued on May 15

Tokyo Metropolis will take a census on May 1 prior to the issuance of new ration books on May 15. In this connection, the following instructions have been issued by the Metropolitan authorities:

Every family is requested to report the number of members by 12 a.m. on May 1. Those who are staying temporarily with the family must be omitted. Also, those who are absent more than 15 days either traveling or in hospitals and the others who have evacuated or who have been called to the colors must be omitted.

To those who neglect to report, ration books may not be given. When writing down the names of male members of a family between the age of 16 and 60, the details of their occupations must be clearly recorded. As new ration books will be used as from May 15, those who intend to move from their present places, must report on the matter immediately.

Those who make false reports will be condemned as having committed a fraud and the extra amount of ration will be deducted from the actual amount.

1,000 U.S. TROOPS EFFECT NEW LANDING ON IYE ISLE

No Big Change Seen on Main Okinawa Island; Invaders Hit in Shock Attacks

No important changes have taken place in the war situation on the main Okinawa battle front. Japanese Land Forces in cooperation with Air Units are continuing their smashing shock attacks against the U.S. invasion troops who, however, are persistently preparing for new offensives. In the meantime, the enemy is paying great attention to the Chinen Peninsula.

At daybreak of April 16, about 1,000 U.S. troops and 80 tanks, aboard about 100 barges, landed on Iye Island, west of the Motobu Peninsula, under cover of aerial bombing and a bombardment put up by a task force with two battleships as its mainstay.

In speedy counterattacks, the Japanese Garrison Forces on the island accounted for more than 100 enemy troops and nine tanks put out of action in the first-day battle.

At the North and Central airfields on the main Okinawa Island, the enemy air forces are making every effort to strengthen the facilities there. In the meantime, the Japanese are continuing their air attacks on these air bases, thereby throwing the enemy into deep confusion.

The majority of the enemy planes assembled at these bases are carrier-borne planes such as Grummans and F4U's which were compelled to land there due to the fact that their mother ships had been blasted by the Japanese Forces.

Enemy Hit Hard Again

Air Units of the Japanese Army and Navy that are incessantly attacking the U.S. task forces around the main Okinawa Island again sank 13 warcraft including three regular plane carriers, two converted carriers, one battleship, two battleships or cruisers, one cruiser, and four transports, besides damaging one battleship in a two-day offensive operation on April 16 and 17.

On the other hand, the enemy surface forces are now struggling to tide over the difficult situation by stubbornly reinforcing their strength, in a vain attempt to checkmate, by means of carrier-borne planes the day and night assaults of the Japanese Special Attack Corps.

Crushing the enemy attacks at every point, the Japanese Air Forces in concert with the Special Attack Corps are continuing to bomb the hostile sea and air forces besides raiding the Central and North airfields on the main Okinawa Island.

Contacting the enemy task forces off the main Okinawa Island, Japanese Wild Eagles dashed against their objectives one after another.

A series of reports sent by the members of the Special Attack Corps stating "We will dash into an enemy aircraft carrier or into a warship or other enemy war vessels." were received at the Japanese air bases.

On the morning of April 17 when the enemy task forces were contacted in the area east of the Southwestern Islands area, the number of planes of the Japanese Special Attacks Corps which blasted aircraft carriers totaled seven.

After the end of the attack on April 17, the number of U.S. aircraft carriers plying in the waters off the Southwestern Islands area totaled only five, while the enemy deck planes which attacked the Japanese positions on the islands decreased to only about 100-odd in number.

U.S. Ship Losses Mount

A total of 393 enemy warcraft have been sunk of damaged by Imperial Japanese Air and Sea Forces in the area around the main Okinawa Island from March 28 up to April 17. Details follow:

(1)....Sunk
(2)....Sunk or Damaged
(3)....Damaged
(4)....Total

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Aircraft carriers ...	7	2	6	15
Converted carriers .	5	0	1	6
Battleships	10	1	8	19
Large warships	7	5	12	24
Battleships or cruisers	3	1	12	16
Battleship or transport	1	0	0	1
Cruisers	39	0	16	55
Cruisers or destroyers	6	0	2	8
Cruisers or transports	1	0	1	2
Destroyers	31	0	22	53
Transports	23	0	28	51
Landing transports.	16	0	0	16
Warships of unidentified category	63	0	55	118
Minesweepers	4	0	2	6
Plane carrier or oil tanker	0	0	1	1
Torpedo boats	0	0	2	2
Grand total ..	216	9	168	393

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, APRIL 20, 1945

Premier Stalin's Decision

Premier Stalin a few days ago suddenly and belatedly decided to send Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov as the Soviet Union's chief delegate to the San Francisco Conference on International Organization. The immediate occasion for this change of front of the part of the Soviet Government was the specific request for the dispatch of Molotov made by President Harry S. Truman and communicated through Ambassador William Harriman to Premier Stalin. The appointment of Molotov, said President Truman, "would be welcomed as an expression of earnest cooperation in carrying forward the plans for the international organization as laid down by President Roosevelt and considered by the Yalta Conference."

The motive of President Truman in asking for the attendance of Foreign Commissar Molotov is not difficult to understand. The original intention of the Soviet Union to send as its chief delegate to San Francisco its resident Ambassador at Washington while all the other participating countries are to be represented by their foreign ministers was a painful slight to the United States which placed such great importance upon the coming conference. With the conference already beset before its opening by various disagreements and complications, and with the death of President Roosevelt threatening to rob the conference more than ever of its anticipated importance, the United States has been desperately anxious for some gesture to revive its importance. The coming of an important personage like Molotov would be a shot in the arm to resuscitate the flagging vitality of the conference. Hence President Truman took the unusual step of begging for the appointment of Foreign Commissar Molotov.

The motives of Premier Stalin in acceding to the request of President Truman are more difficult to understand. American commentators choose to interpret Stalin's action as an extraordinary demonstration of friendship on the part of the Soviet Union toward the United States Government under Truman. But the matter can hardly be as simple as that. For then, does that mean that while Roosevelt was President the Soviet Union was so cool in its attitude toward the United States as to snub the American-sponsored San Francisco Conference but that with the rise of Truman the Soviet Union has suddenly become extraordinarily friendly to the United States? It can hardly mean that.

It must be assumed that the fundamental attitude of the Soviet Union toward the American-sponsored scheme of world organization remains unchanged, which means that the Soviet Union is still opposed to the American plan. What has changed is simply the tactics to be used in manifesting this opposition.

The Soviet Union is willing to cooperate with the United States and Britain if the projected international organization is shaped so as to be in fact a practical and realistic Three Power Alliance in which the Soviet Union would have as much authority and effective voice as the other parties. But if the projected international organization is to be so manipulated by the United States as to serve as an instrument for the advancement of Anglo-Saxon world hegemony under the cover of a theoretical universalism, then the Soviet Union would desire to sabotage such a scheme. Until the tendency should become clear as to which direction the international organization would take, the Soviet Union preferred to remain aloof, to watch and wait. Such was the reason for the coolness of the Soviet Union toward the San Francisco Conference.

But the death of President Roosevelt has changed the situation. The ambitions of the United States remain unchanged, to be sure, but the guiding mind behind the American policy is now gone. With America's ability to manipulate the San Francisco Conference materially weakened through the removal of President Roosevelt, Premier Stalin has apparently come to the conclusion that the Soviet Union now enjoys the opportunity of guiding the San Francisco Conference in the direction of Soviet desires if the Soviet Union will only make a determined enough effort. Hence his decision to send the capable Commissar Molotov. The Soviet intention is still to thwart the American ambitions, but it is no loner to be done by sabotaging the San Francisco Conference by positively taking over its leadership.

The Americans may try to pretend that Stalin's acceding to Truman's request for Molotov's attendance is an American diplomatic victory, but they may find that it is a hollow victory indeed with the Soviet Union in firm possession of the actual advantages.

The Conflict Over the Pacific Islands

Evidence is already beginning to mount of an impending conflict of views between the United States on the one hand and the various colonial Powers on the other concerning the contemplated disposal of the Pacific islands. The views of the United States have long been known. Various American officials, from the late President Roosevelt down to numerous Senators and Congressmen, to say nothing of admirals and generals galore, have on repeated occasions made it unmistakably clear that it is the ambition of the United States to gain permanent control over all the strategic islands in the Pacific.

The allies of the United States which have possessions in the Pacific, like Britain, Australia, New Zealand, France, and the Netherlands, are frankly antagonistic to the presumptuous American ambitions. Dependent as these countries are upon American military support during the period of the war, they are in no mood to surrender abjectly the control of the areas near their colonial possessions to the permanent overlordship of the United States. It is not only that they fear that the United States will dominate these areas through control of strategic bases; they fear that the United States will intervene and assume effective administration over the very territories which are already outright possessions of these various countries.

This antagonism to the ambitions of the United States in the Pacific was clearly manifested in the recent Commonwealth Conference held at London by the delegates of the various British dominions to the forthcoming San Francisco Conference. Hesitating to oppose the United States openly while the war is still going on, these Commonwealth representatives nevertheless indicated that they would favor the creation of a "Pacific Advisory Council" for the joint administration of the various Pacific territories. With the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, France, the Netherlands, and Chungking to be represented on this council as well as the United States, it will be designed to restrain the monopolistic proclivities of the forcibly expanding American empire.

It was the original intention of the United States to sponsor a preliminary conference on mandate and trusteeship questions at Washington before the convening of the San Francisco Conference. But because of the obvious antagonism of the various Pacific colonial Powers to America's policy, and because of the determined desire of many of the influential leaders of America to override these objections of the other Powers, it is now reported that this preliminary conference is not likely to materialize. Instead, the United States evasively but ominously announces that it is now in the process of formulating its basic policy regarding trusteeship and mandate questions.

With such a divergence of views already apparent between the United States and the other Powers, and with no hope of any semblance of a compromise being patched up before the San Francisco Conference, this question of the American ambition for the monopolistic control of the Pacific islands will loom as one more explosive subject threatening to disturb the equanimity of the coming San Francisco Conference.

REAPPRAISAL OF NANKING TREATY ON OPIUM TRADE

Despite Conclusion of This Pact British Showed No Intention to Abide by Its Terms

By TOSHIO UYEDA
Former Professor of Toa Dobun Shoin

II

It is customary to regard the foregoing "private conversation" of Pottinger as "the usual argument in Britain's history of opium diplomacy." (Wu, op. cit., p.49). Some express a great astonishment at the lack of sympathy and an inhuman attitude toward Chinese. (Chong Su-see, The Foreign Trade of China, pp. 156-157). But Pottinger made his by far most preposterous statement when he went back to Britain from China in which he stated that the evils of opium smoking is nothing compared with the use of whisky which he said brings various diseases and unhappiness. (Chinese Repository, XVI, p.44). Some of the Britons themselves were much offended by his words and one British physician in Peking, a Dr. Dudgeon, declared that an observer like Pottinger could never know what opium smoking means even though he may have traveled extensively in China. (Wu op. cit., p.49).

At any rate, Britain recognized opium trade to be illegal although she did not designate it concretely, and its Order in Council issued under date of February 24, 1843 prohibiting British ships from engaging in trade outside the five Chinese ports in disregard of the Nanking Treaty. (Order in Council, February 24th, 1843.—Chinese Repository, XII.) Again, Britain agreed to the control of smuggling by both Sino-British authorities in Article 12 of the Sino-British treaty of October 8, 1843. However, it is clear from the foregoing attitude of the British side that "all these acts were intended to hoodwink the people and to place the burden of controlling the trade of contrabands on the Chinese Government and to shift the crime for legal violations to the crew of the ships engaged in smuggling and that all these promulgations and order, like the government instructions of China, were merely intended as matters for record only." (Sir Wells Williams, The Middle Kingdom, II, p. 562). Naturally enough, all promulgations, orders and treaties were soon violated and Hongkong in actuality came to occupy the central position as a smuggling port. Captain Hope of H.M.S. the Thalia was transferred to India because he stopped and searched several ships laden with opium which were plying in the upper stream of Shanghai and he was reminded "not to interfere in the enterprise of British subjects." This incident reveals the true intentions of Britain regarding opium smuggling.

Attitude of China

Pottinger's successor as the Governor-General of Hongokng, Sir Jonn Francis Davis, also was a strong advocate of this deceptive policy of Britain in regard to opium trade. When he went to China to assume his new post, he seems to have entertained the following idea in regard to opium trade: "Opium trade is not so dishonorable as many think it to be. It only supplies a poisonous substance, and the Chinese have no obligation to acceptability. But its worst result would bring piracy into being, if normal trade of opium is restricted." (Sir John Francis Davis, China During the War and Since the Peace, 1. pp.18-19). And during the four years of his service in Hongkong, he stressed the need of legalizing opium trade. The following opinion which he presented during his conference with the Chinese delegate in 1844 proves this. (Davis, op. cit., p. 44; Sargent, op. cit. p.88). Similar accounts are also given in Chinese documentary sources of that time.

"Such a wise and effective means as this will eradicate all occasions for untoward events between the Governments of the two nations; it will give China a large revenue; and will automatically control the consumption of a commodity on which no tax is now being levied. There will be no difficulty for the adoption of this means. It is because there have been issued no government instructions since the restoration of peace regarding the prohibition of opium that opium is now being openly brought to cities and sold as if it were a commodity which is not suppressed at all."

Davis also explains by citing facts how the official legalization of opium trade is necessary for China's public revenue as follows: (Davis, op. cit., 11, p. 204):

"Opium trade is now being carried out systematically by the Chinese authorities. Especially along the Chukiang River, it is a sort of a monopoly of Chinese authorities . . . It has come to be adopted as a corrupt system which is meant to give revenue to the Chinese officials, because of the inability of the Ching Government to pay its officials their salaries fully because of its financial exhaustion. There is further a special circumstance in Canton where due to the revision of tax rates, a large sum of unlawful income under the old system has been taken away from the authorities of that place."

However, some of the political circles in Britain expressed their just views regarding the opium problem in China and denounced opium trade. For instance, the Select Committee in the British House of Commons in 1847 pointed out that "it is prejudicial to the interests of British manufacturers that, due to the necessity of smuggling, the transactions of opium are made in silver; that, since there is a limit to China's purchasing power represented by such commodities as tea, silk and silver, the increase in the amount of opium imported into that country will have the effect of narrowing the Chinese markets for our goods." In 1835, Lord Shaftsbury presented a memorial to the House of Lords on behalf of the anti-opium movement in Britain, declaring: "that responsibility for opium trade should be borne exclusively by Britain; that opium trade is a disgrace to the religion and national characteristics of Britain; it is injurious to our commercial interests and is accompanied by moral destruction which is even greater than that of slave trade." (Wu op. cit., p. 51; Sargent, op. cit., pp. 89-90). Although Lord Shaftsbury's anti-opium movement had a powerful backing, it was dissolved due to the formidable opposition of Sir John Bowring, Governor-General of Hongkong, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. and Messrs. Lindsay & Co. and other British companies which carried on opium trade.

Attitude of China

Let us now see how the Chinese side tried to meet this problem of opium in the face of such an attitude on the part of Britain. It appears to be a fact that although Pottinger and Davis frenziedly attempted to legalize opium trade, the Chinese side avoided touching "this unpleasant subject," and no memorial to the Emperor was made on the matter. This attitude of the Chinese authorities is best shown by the opinion of a certain Chinese official, one Chi Ying. In reply to the suggestion of Governor-General Davis that opium trade be legalized, this Chinese official stated (1) that although he did not oppose Davis' plan, he had no courage to make a memorial to the throne to obtain its sanction, saying that in China when a memorial is adopted, its author is held responsible for its consequences; (2) that he was unwilling to make a memorial for official legalization permission of opium when such a memorial is not likely to eradicate opium smuggling; (3) that it would be to lose "face" to recognize the legality of opium trade which has been prohibited by the Emperor; (4) and that for these reasons he was in favor of continuing opium trade under the tacit understanding of both China and Britain. (Davis, op. cit., 11. p. 203; Sargent, op. cit. pp. 88-89). Although Hsu Kwang-chin, who became the Governor of Kwangtung and Kwangsi is said to have favored the policy of suppressing opium trade, the majority of the Chinese officials were in favor of extending public recognition to opium trade. The contention made by a high official in the official gazette in 1853 may be held as the representative view of Chinese officials regarding opium. He stressed the necessity of consolidating the financial basis of the Central Government which had been exhausted by the continued civil disturbances; regretted that the revenue from opium was only fattening the officials of lower grades; that the official permission of opium trade would not only eradicate the causes of friction with a foreign nation, but it would also prevent the scarcity of silver; and that the use of opium like that of alcohol and tobacco would have its evil effects only when it was used in excess. (Sargent, op. cit., p. 89). But the Ching Emperor steadfastly adhered to the policy of suppressing opium trade saying: "It may be a fact that We have been unable to prevent the importation of opium and the evil persons who pursue profit-making are frustrating Our purpose. It is beyond Our forebearance to see attempts made to expand the revenue of Our government by exposing Our loyal subjects to evil habit and privations." (Wu, op. cit., p. 48).

To summarize, it may be said that Britain's opium policy following the conclusion of the Nanking Treaty consisted in an attempt to cause China to tolerate it through the imposition of a high-rate customs duty thereon on the ground that its prohibition was practically impossible of attainment. But as China did not consent to tolerate it, Britain had to regard opium as a contraband and took the attitude of refusing to give protection to British subjects engaged in opium trade and British ships carrying opium. In actuality, however, this policy was not carried but strictly. The Chinese side, on the other hand, refused to legalize opium trade; but while possessing the right to confiscate opium as a contraband, China failed to exercise that right. Fearing her complications with Britain because of the rigid control of opium smuggling, the Chinese officials refrained from presenting a memorial to the throne regarding the opium problem, fearing their responsibility for the untoward results of opium control regulations. Thus, the Chinese side remained inactive regarding the possible solution of this perplexing problem. Thus, despite much discussions regarding the opium problem on both the Chinese and British sides, no attempt was made to eradicate the evils of opium trade, and the whole matter was left unsolved until the conclusion on November 8, 1858 of the Agreement containing Rules of Trade, made in Pursuance of Article XXVI of the Tientsin Treaty. After the Opium War, the Britishers who emerged victorious from the war, became all the more inclined to disregard Chinese law, and China "desired to maintain peace with Britain by giving tacit recognition of her nation's great calamity (opium trade)," fearing she may repeat the tragedy of Lin Tse-hsu. (See, op. cit. p. 168). The interval between the First and Second War between China and Britain presented "a perfect carnival of smuggling." (H.B. Morse, The Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire, p. 336). As the result of all this, the volume of opium imported increased from 20,619 boxes in 1838 to 50,000 boxes in 1850 and to 85,000 boxes in 1860. The criticism is only natural that the Opuim War not only failed to eradicate the evils of opium or to check it but even gave much convenience to the execution of opium trade. (Nathan Allen, Essay on the Opium Trade, pp. 47-49). The foregoing account will be sufficient to show Britain's attempt to impose opium on China at the time of the Nanking Treaty. The Nanking Treaty did not include any provision regarding opium because of the precautionary attitude of Britain. (See, op. cit., p. 156)

(End)

PRESS COMMENTS

Thursday, April 19

FAVORABLE CHANCE COMES

MAINICHI—Great war results have again been achieved by the Japanese Forces. The value of war results as material for judging the war situation is not absolute. Although such great war results are being achieved, why is it that still the war situation is not improving?

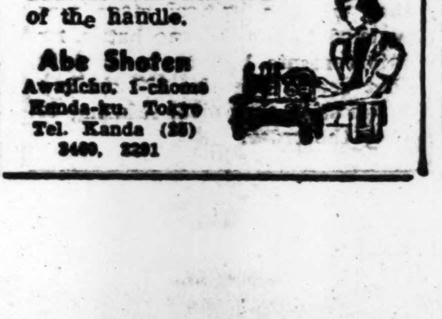
However, the latest war results will influence the war situation because of the following reasons: the war material blasted in Japanese attacks makes up an extremely high percentage of the entire remaining strength of the enemy; but even though the remaining strength may be small, the enemy cannot abandon the fighting in the Okinawa area; yet, if the fighting in this area is to continue, the enemy must suffer further great losses.

Of the war results achieved by our Air Units off the main Okinawa Island on April 16 and 17, those ascertained to date include five aircraft carriers, one battleship and seven other ships sunk and one battleship damaged. The losses which it has become inevitable for the enemy to suffer in this fighting area have already become very bulky. Now those great losses have been added.

And it is not only that the losses are quantitatively great: undoubtedly, each of the ships being blasted now are to the enemy as precious as 10 or 20 ships were to him at the time when the present operations were started. In particular the subsequent losses of aircraft carriers must be to the enemy, who has developed large-scale operations outside the sphere of action of his land based air forces, tantamount to the cutting of his very staff of life. And moreover he has not got much reserve in carriers left.

In the transportation of supplies to the invasion troops on Okinawa island, the enemy cannot slacken his efforts for a single day. But even from Ulithi island which is the enemy's nearest base, the supply line to the Okinawas extends over 2,400 kilometers; from Saipan, it is 2,500 kilometers, and from Pearl Harbor as many as 8,500 kilometers.

With one aircraft carrier being lost after another, and with the activities of the task forces extremely weakened, how is the enemy going to handle those long supply lines? Aerial fighting indeed is the medium to decide the balance between the enemy's strength and ours. But once the balance in the number of planes which can be mobilized by the enemy side and by ours is broken, then the side which will have some planes in excess will be favored with unprecedentedly favorable conditions. Moreover, the heroes of our Special Attack Units never cease their efforts to annihilate the enemy. The feeling is growing ever more intense that indeed the favorable opportunity is coming. All difficulties must be overcome to utilize this opportunity.



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News and Views

Truman's Speech—An Echo

There is little that is new in the much-awaited first address made by America's new president, Harry Truman, to a joint session of Congress on Monday. As an echo of the late President Roosevelt's utterances, Truman's speech, couched in generalities, must certainly have been a disappointment to the American public. No stretching of the imagination is necessary to surmise that the speech at once evoked misgivings among the American people as to whether under the leadership of such a chief executive the country can overcome the formidable problems it is now confronting.

Truman lays great emphasis on the fact that the "grand strategy of the United Nations in the war must and will remain unchanged and unhampered." There is nothing new in that. As a matter of fact, it would have been news if Truman had said something different. Truman also stated "our demand has been and it remains—unconditional surrender. We will not traffic with breakers of peace on terms of peace." This, too, is nothing new. The only difference is that it is Truman, and not Roosevelt, who is saying them now.

But Truman should know that there will be no such thing as "unconditional surrender" on the part of Germany or Japan. Although the Anglo-Americans have penetrated deep into Germany from the west and the Soviet armies are virtually knocking at the front gates of Berlin, the German armies are putting up a fierce resistance while the morale of the German home front is as high as ever. So far as Japan is concerned, the resolute determination to make whatever sacrifices are necessary to win ultimate victory has never been stronger. The indiscriminate bombing of residential districts in Tokyo and Yokohama during the past few days by the B-29 bombers from the Marianas has failed to dampen the fighting spirit of the people. And on the different war fronts, particularly in the Okinawas, the Imperial Forces are making the war exceedingly costly to the enemy.

Truman's statement, however, that "we will not traffic with breakers of peace on terms of peace" cannot be passed unnoticed—not only because of the utter impossibility of Japan negotiating for peace but because of the necessity of correcting Truman's unfounded charge. A considerable portion of Truman's speech is devoted to representing America as the defender of peace. But it is America that has been primarily responsible for the outbreak of the current global war. There is no denying the fact that the late President Roosevelt's famous "Quarantine" speech which he delivered in Chicago in October, 1937, when he labelled Germany, Italy and Japan as "aggressors" led to the outbreak of World War II in Europe. And there is no denying the fact that Roosevelt's policy vis-a-vis Japan—assistance to the Chungking regime and economic embargoes against Japan—forced Japan to rise in self-defense and for the maintenance of her existence which brought on the war in the Pacific.

America's new President, Harry Truman, is merely echoing the words of his predecessor when he says "nothing shall shake our determination to punish war criminals even though we must pursue them to the ends of the earth." The greatest war criminal in the history of the world was the late President Roosevelt who died without seeing the realization of his dream of world dictator.

BARTER MARKET THRIVES

A market for the barter of various goods of daily necessity has been so popular in Shizuoka City that similar places of exchange will be opened in Hamamatsu and Shimizu Cities in April, with plans made to increase such markets all over the prefecture.

Just prior to the new school term, school supplies especially were exchanged, and in keeping with the demands of the seasons appropriate exchanges can be made through these mediums, thus answering the need of various households.

OPEN SPACES IN TOKYO WILL BE FULLY UTILIZED

Stress of Metropolis' Program Will Be on Air Defense; To Revise Rationing

With the Sixth Building Dispersal Program being speeded to completion, it is the Metropolis' policy to make full use of the resulting open spaces, to reorganize the street block associations and to adjust the transport facilities to meet the new situation and to make a fortress out of the capital.

Cleanup work after the building dispersals, will be carried out generally by the manpower of street block associations. All the open spaces will be used for air defense, with firebreaks, water storage installations, fire roads, public shelters, Tokyo Metropolis underground dwellings and cavern-type shelters. As the first step, an average of one underground dwelling—of the new type developed by Tokyo Metropolis—to a street block association will be built, using the materials gained from the building dispersal. The materials will be sold to the street block associations at half price and the labor in carting the materials and in building the underground dwellings will be supplied by the street block associations. The Metropolis will dispatch experts to direct the construction of the new dwellings.

To Increase Shelters

Public shelters will be increased as well as strengthened to withstand strafing. The stress in cavern-type shelters will be on the construction of many small ones rather than on a few large ones. Solid edifices remaining in the scorched areas will also be repaired and used.

The sliding doors and mats left from the compulsory dispersal will be stored in national schools in preparation for further raids.

Meanwhile, the swift shift in population brought about by the building dispersal as well as the enemy raids has necessitated a reorganization of street block associations. It is believed difficult to take concrete measures at the present stage in view of the fact that the number required to stay in the capital has not yet been decided upon. But as a first step, those street block associations in the dispersal zones as well as scorched areas will be reorganized. Since the present street block association system was organized in 1942, it is held that some fundamental reorganization is necessary. In this connection, it is believed that those required to remain in the capital will hereafter have to live in groups designed occupationally or geographically. It is held that the new street block association system will be aligned with this expected development.

It is also the Metropolis' policy to better the existing street car and bus services. Cars will be operated on a priority system, with more being sent to lines utilized more.

Population Declines

It is known at this time that the population of the Metropolis has shown a vast decline. When exact figures are known through the count to be taken on May 1, exact ration measures will be taken. The chief of the Metropolitan Food Department has stated that the ration will not be less than at present. He said that vegetables were now expected from the self-sufficient bloc and that this spring's abundant catch of herring would be brought in from Hokkaido. He said that the ration tickets would be adjusted from May 15, based on the May 1, count. In the new system, rice, fish, vegetables and so forth will be registered at once, doing away with the energy wasting system of registering at different places with different tickets at various times. Actual overall rationing at one place is expected in the near future.

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